

# The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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## Three Tests

By Walter E. Myer

AN official of the British Ministry of Education says that there are three acid tests of an "educated man": Can he entertain a new idea? Can he entertain another person? Can he entertain himself?

Ability to acquire new ideas is undoubtedly an achievement. The person who closes his mind, who will not listen to arguments, who pays no attention to evidence against the position he has taken, is not educated, however long he may have attended school and college and whatever his grades may have been.

Education is growth, and there is no growth without change. This does not mean that a person should accept every new idea that comes along. One should change his mind only when there is reason for doing so. But the educated individual is always on the lookout for new facts and ideas.

The second test is equally important. If a person is a bore, if there is something about him, about his behavior or his conversation, that makes him unwelcome in any group, he has failed to develop into a totally well-educated person.

To remedy this situation one must study his shortcomings. Perhaps he talks too much, in which case he must give others a chance to be heard, must become an attentive listener. He may be self-centered, too little concerned about matters of general interest.

Tragic indeed is the case of those who fail to meet the third test. It is bad enough to be boring to others. It is worse for one to bore himself. Many people do. When left to themselves they are restless, uneasy and unhappy. They have not developed a variety of interests. One who likes to read, who engages in sports, who has hobbies, avoids the misfortune of boredom.

If you can meet the three tests you will grow in intellectual power. You will be popular, will have many loyal friends, and you will be on the road to personal happiness.

You will have learned a great deal about the art of successful living.

To be well educated you must, of course, pass other tests. You must broaden your sympathies and interest yourself in community, national, and world problems.

One may be agreeable and even helpful to the people with whom he associates and he may find life interesting to himself and, at the same time, his education may be quite inadequate. We are all affected deeply these days by what goes on in our nation and in the world. This is true in a sense and to a degree that was not true in earlier times. To be educated in this modern age, one must have an understanding interest in politics, economics, and international affairs.

While the analysis of the British educator does not cover the whole problem of education, it remains true that one will be making a good start if he gives attention to the goals which the official has outlined for us.



Walter E. Myer



"THE SOVEREIGN GOVERNMENT of Yugoslavia is accused of acting like a sovereign government!"

## Crisis in Yugoslavia

Quarrel Between Russia and Balkan Satellite Arouses Speculation as to Whether Communist Bloc Is Splitting

UNTIL recently Yugoslavia was thought to be a key nation in Soviet Russia's bloc of Eastern European states. Marshal Tito, the smaller country's chief official, was said to be a close friend and associate of Premier Stalin. Yugoslavia's actions, it was assumed, were dictated directly by Moscow.

During recent weeks, however, signs have appeared to indicate that all is not well between Russia and her Balkan satellite. In Yugoslavia's May Day parades, for instance, Tito's picture was given a place of first importance, while banners honoring Stalin were in the background. Formerly, the pictures of both leaders had been given positions of equal importance.

A few days later the possibility of discord between the countries was emphasized again. Two Yugoslav Communists had criticized Tito's government for being too slow in taking agricultural land from its owners and setting up collective farms. Tito probably realized that this criticism was inspired by Russia, but he nevertheless dismissed the two men from the government.

Even more recently, Tito, acting in connection with the coming Danubian conference, showed a spirit of independence that is seldom seen in countries dominated by Russia. Soviet

leaders had told the Western countries that the conference, scheduled to open on July 30, would not be held in Belgrade—Yugoslavia's capital. But Tito, without consulting Russia, told the United States, Great Britain, and France that the Russian statement had been based on an "error," and that Yugoslavia would be glad to have the conference meet in Belgrade.

These events and other similar occurrences recently led to a strongly worded denunciation of Yugoslavia and its leaders by the international communist organization—the Cominform. The statement was important because it actually came directly from Russia. It accused the Yugoslavs of being too friendly with the West, of having been too slow in following communist policies, and of trying to stir up hatred against the Soviet Union. The Cominform warned that, unless the situation were changed, other leaders within the Communist Party in Yugoslavia could be found "to do the task" of cooperating more closely with Russia.

Tito came back at the Cominform with a message that was almost as strong as that which had been directed at him. He said that the charges made against him were false, and he accused Russia of trying to

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## New Duties for Vice President

If Made Chief Executive, Dewey Plans to Enlarge Work of the Second Official

GOVERNOR DEWEY, the Republican Presidential nominee, told newsmen at the Philadelphia convention that he plans to strengthen the office of Vice President if the Republicans win the election in November. The Vice President, he said, will be given important work to do and will become a "full partner" with the President in managing the nation's affairs.

It has been reported that this proposal by Governor Dewey played a part in persuading Governor Warren to accept the Republican nomination for Vice President. Governor Warren believes that one of the greatest weaknesses of our government in the past has been the fact that the Vice President has had so few duties to perform. His friends said he did not want to leave his post as governor of California to become Vice President unless he knew that he would find significant work to do in Washington.

After the Philadelphia convention, Governor Dewey described his plan to reporters as follows:

"I intend to make an historic change in the position of Vice President and transform it into a working job. I hope it will be possible to take advantage of Governor Warren's superb administrative talents in the colossal job of reorganizing the national government. I hope that he will be relieved of his duties of presiding over the Senate and be able to give a large amount of time to the administrative work of the government."

Although he did not state exactly what duties would be given to the Vice President if he and Governor Warren are elected this year, Governor Dewey's comments have aroused a good deal of interest. Leaders of the Democratic party also believe that the Vice Presidency should be made a more important office. No matter which party wins the election, it is expected that the Vice Presidency will be given more and more attention.

Under our Constitution, the Vice President has only one required duty—to preside over the Senate. He serves as chairman of the upper house, but he does not take part in the debates and has no vote except in the case of a tie. He succeeds to the Presidency, of course, if the President dies, resigns, or is removed from office.

Because the duties of the office are so limited; many well-qualified men have refused to be candidates for the Vice Presidency. Four years ago at the Republican national convention, Governor Warren himself declined the honor, preferring to remain as governor of California. At the beginning

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# Vice President

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of our history under the Constitution, the first Vice President, John Adams, wrote to his wife that he held "the most insignificant office that ever the invention of man contrived."

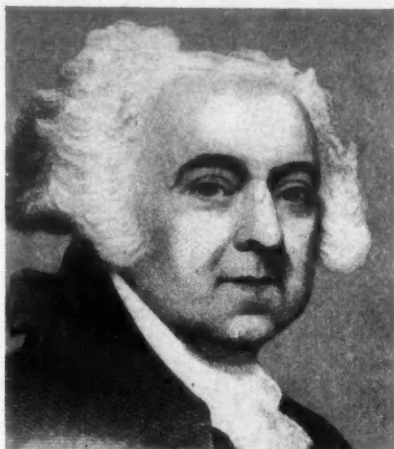
As a matter of fact, however, John Adams played a fairly important role as Vice President from 1789 to 1797. While presiding over the Senate he was called upon to cast his vote to break a tie on 29 different occasions—more than any of his successors. At the same time, President Washington frequently consulted him to ask advice, for in those days the Cabinet had not yet developed as an advisory body for the President. After serving as Vice President for two terms, Adams was himself elected to the Presidency.

## Outstanding Men

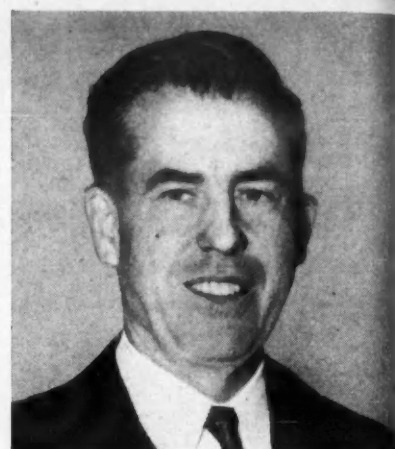
In the early years of our history the Vice Presidency was held by men of outstanding ability, such as John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. This was due to the method of election then in force. The Constitution provided that each member of the electoral college should vote for two persons, without indicating which was his choice for President or Vice President. The candidate who received the most votes became President (provided it was a majority of all votes cast) while the person who received the second highest number of votes became the Vice President.

This system worked satisfactorily at first, before political parties were formed. But it caused trouble later. It resulted in the election of a President and Vice President who belonged to opposing parties. When John Adams was elected, for example, his opponent, Thomas Jefferson, became Vice President. These two men found it impossible to work together in harmony.

In the election of 1800 a serious



JOHN ADAMS (left) was the first Vice President of our nation. Calvin Coolidge (center) was the first man in that office to attend Cabinet meetings. Henry Wallace (right) was the first Vice President to hold another important government post while in the office.



problem arose when the two anti-Federalist candidates, Jefferson and Burr, both received exactly the same number of electoral votes. This occurred because all the anti-Federalist electors had voted for both of them.

It was intended that Jefferson should be the President and Burr the Vice President, but because of the tie vote the House was called upon to choose the President and the Senate to choose the Vice President. When this occurred, some Federalist congressmen threatened to vote for Burr as President and thus defeat Jefferson.

Although this did not actually happen, the incident showed the need for changing the method of election. In 1804, the 12th amendment to the Constitution was adopted, providing that in the future electors would cast separate ballots for President and Vice President, both plainly marked so that there would be no misunderstanding.

As a result of this action, the Vice Presidency lost much of its prestige and was no longer sought by men of the highest ability. So long as the President remained in office the Vice President had no important work to do except presiding over the Senate. Political parties therefore adopted the

practice of choosing Vice Presidential candidates for their *vote-getting abilities* rather than for their qualifications to hold high public office.

The Vice Presidential candidate was often chosen to "balance the ticket." For example, if the party's choice for President came from the North, the Vice President would be chosen from the South or West. (The Constitution forbids both President and Vice President from being chosen from the same state.) If the Presidential nominee was a conservative, a more liberal party member might be chosen for the Vice Presidency. In this way, the two candidates appealed to a larger number of voters.

On seven occasions in our history the Vice President has succeeded to the Presidency on the death of the chief executive. Three Presidents—Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley—met their deaths at the hands of assassins. The other four—Harrison, Taylor, Harding, and Roosevelt—died of natural causes. Seven Vice Presidents have died in office, and one—John C. Calhoun—resigned the office in 1832 and was then elected as a senator from South Carolina.

When the President dies or is removed from office, and the Vice President takes his place, the nation has no Vice President. This has been the case during the past three years since Harry S. Truman succeeded to the Presidency after the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Constitution makes no provision for the selection of another Vice President when this happens.

To take over the Vice President's duties as presiding officer, the Senate elects one of its own members to be president *pro tem*. During the past two years Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan has presided over the Senate in place of the Vice President. But who would become the nation's chief executive in the event that anything should happen to President Truman?

## Succession Act

For many years the Presidential Succession Act (passed in 1886) placed the Secretary of State next in line to become President, followed by other cabinet members. This law was changed last year to put the Speaker of the House of Representatives first in line of succession after the Vice President, followed by the president *pro tem* of the Senate and then by the Secretary of State and other members of the cabinet.

In recent years many attempts have been made to strengthen the Vice Presidency and make it a more important office. Just after World War I, for example, President Harding in-

vited his Vice President, Calvin Coolidge, to attend meetings of the cabinet. In this way the Vice President got first-hand information about national problems and about the steps being taken by the government to deal with them. This experience later proved to be of great value to Coolidge when he became President on Harding's death.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt continued the practice of inviting the Vice President to attend sessions of the cabinet. The Vice President during his first term was John Nance Garner of Texas, a veteran congressman who exerted a great deal of influence while he was presiding officer of the Senate.

## Another "First"

When Henry Wallace became Vice President in 1941, President Roosevelt went one step further. After the outbreak of World War II, he made Wallace chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, an agency which bought war supplies needed by the United States from foreign countries. This was the first time in our history that the Vice President had been given an important job in addition to presiding over the Senate.

If elected this year, Governor Dewey will probably continue to add to the duties of the Vice President, and make him an "Assistant President." It is expected that he will invite him to attend cabinet meetings so that he may voice his opinions on important issues and keep abreast of the latest developments. It is also probable that he will appoint the Vice President to serve as head of some government agency or committee.

What about presiding over the Senate? It is generally believed that the Vice President could be excused from this responsibility in order to have time for more important work. The Senators could then choose one of their own members to preside. The Vice President, however, would probably continue to preside on the opening day of the Senate and on other important occasions.

Another proposal which has been advanced for raising the prestige of the Vice Presidency is to increase the salary. At present the office pays \$15,000 a year—less than Governor Warren now earns. This is the same amount that is paid to members of the cabinet, and is much less than the \$75,000 paid to the President.

Advocates of Governor Dewey's proposal say that if it is adopted, the Vice Presidency would attract more men of outstanding ability. The plan would also relieve the President of some of the heavy burdens he now carries.

## America's Vice Presidents

Name	Years of Term	President
John Adams	1789-1797	George Washington
Thomas Jefferson	1797-1801	John Adams
Aaron Burr	1801-1805	Thomas Jefferson
George Clinton	1805-1809	Thomas Jefferson
George Clinton*	1809-1812	James Madison
Elbridge Gerry	1813-1817	James Madison
D. D. Tompkins	1817-1825	James Monroe
John C. Calhoun	1825-1829	John Q. Adams
John C. Calhoun	1829-1832	Andrew Jackson
Martin Van Buren	1833-1837	Andrew Jackson
R. M. Johnson	1837-1841	Martin Van Buren
John Tyler**	1841	William H. Harrison
George M. Dallas	1845-1849	James K. Polk
Millard Fillmore**	1849-1850	Zachary Taylor
William R. King*	1853	Franklin Pierce
J. C. Breckinridge	1857-1861	James Buchanan
Hannibal Hamlin	1861-1865	Abraham Lincoln
Andrew Johnson**	1865	Abraham Lincoln
Schuyler Colfax	1869-1873	Ulysses S. Grant
Henry Wilson*	1873-1875	Ulysses S. Grant
William A. Wheeler	1877-1881	Rutherford B. Hayes
Chester A. Arthur**	1881	James A. Garfield
Thomas A. Hendricks*	1885	Grover Cleveland
Levi P. Morton	1889-1893	Benjamin Harrison
Adlai E. Stevenson	1893-1897	Grover Cleveland
Garret A. Hobart*	1897-1899	William McKinley
Theodore Roosevelt**	1901	William McKinley
Charles W. Fairbanks	1905-1909	Theodore Roosevelt
James S. Sherman*	1909-1912	William H. Taft
Thomas R. Marshall	1913-1921	Woodrow Wilson
Calvin Coolidge**	1921-1923	Warren G. Harding
Charles G. Dawes	1925-1929	Calvin Coolidge
Charles Curtis	1929-1933	Herbert C. Hoover
John N. Garner	1933-1941	Franklin D. Roosevelt
Henry A. Wallace	1941-1945	Franklin D. Roosevelt
Harry S. Truman**	1945	Franklin D. Roosevelt

\* Died in office. \*\* Succeeded to presidency on death of President.



# Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The opinions quoted or summarized on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

## "The Simplest Health Program Ever Proposed," by J. D. Ratcliff, *Woman's Home Companion*.

A new way to prevent tooth decay is being endorsed by the American Dental Association. The program has "no catches, and no difficult rules." Most dentists are prepared to give the simple treatment.

A weak solution of sodium fluoride—both odorless and colorless—is applied to the teeth and allowed to dry. This solution does not in any way affect the appearance of the teeth. For best results, the first application is made when a child is three years old. At the age of seven, ten, and thirteen the treatment is repeated. But adults may be treated, too.

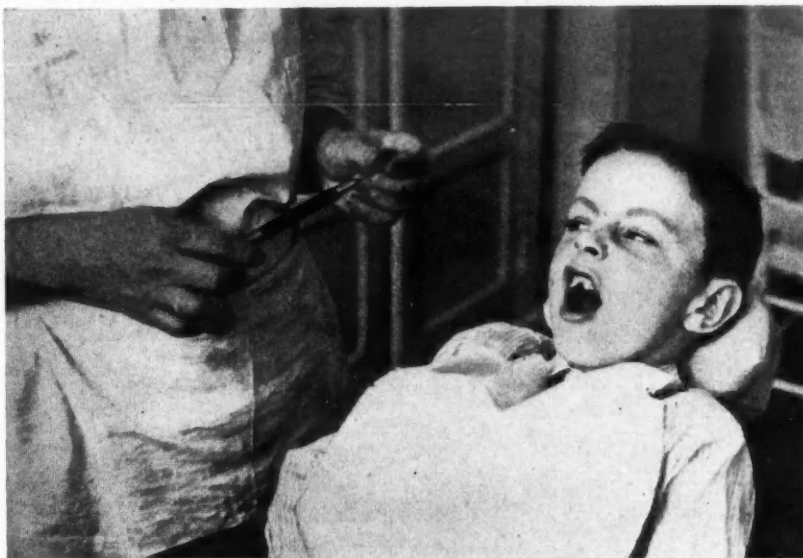
Discovery of this new method began when researchers noticed that people living in communities where the drinking water contained fluorides had almost no tooth decay. Their teeth, however, were "mottled." It was only after years of experimentation that a fluoride solution was finally discovered which cut down decay without discoloring the teeth.

Any alert community wanting to start a campaign for using fluoride might enlist support from its Parent-Teachers Association, woman's club, or other civic group. Public-spirited dentists and school authorities would cooperate. A full-fledged program for school children could be under way within 30 days. The treatment is so simple that dental hygienists can administer the fluoride solution at the school. Such a program would cost approximately one dollar per child.

About 25 per cent of the population receives adequate dental care. For this they pay \$750 million per year. Fluorides will give them better, longer-lasting teeth. For the remaining 75 per cent, who now receive only emergency care, the new treatment will be one of the greatest discoveries of modern dentistry.

## "Our Job in Italy," by Charles Wertenbaker, *Collier's*.

In April the people of Italy had their first chance to choose a government since Mussolini marched on Rome. It turned out to be a matter of choosing American aid or rejecting it. Although the election results were



TREATING THE TEETH with sodium fluoride can greatly lessen tooth decay

unfavorable to the Communists, they were not fatal. Communists still control many of the northern industrial cities, and they dominate the General Confederation of Labor in Italy. Togliatti, their leader, is one of the strongest politicians in all Europe.

Italy badly needs social reforms that would provide better working and living conditions for her people. In their campaign, the Communists promised such reforms. Since the Communists were defeated, it will be up to de Gasperi and his Christian Democratic party, with assistance from us, to bring about the changes that are needed. Otherwise Togliatti may win in another election. Many Italians wonder whether America realizes her responsibilities now that the election in their country is over. They believe that since the United States told them how to vote, Americans share an obligation with their government in giving them work and peace.

## "Do We Need Adult Education?" Lyman Bryson, *Ladies' Home Journal*.

We are often tempted to think of ourselves as a nation of educated adults. This is far from the truth. The average number of years of schooling for an American adult is eight years. He has received an average of four years less education than his children are receiving. Nearly 20 million people in our country have had only six years of schooling, or less!

In 1947, a Gallup poll showed that

41 per cent, or two out of every five persons, expressed interest in adult study. Many communities are now developing new agencies to meet this growing interest. The community college, where adults and young people may enroll, is proving popular. The state of California now has an enrollment of a million persons in its 120 evening schools.

Every community should make efforts to provide classes for adults. Action should be taken by national, state, and local governments. Many states are already making appropriations for adult education programs. Most of the responsibility, however, still rests with the individual community, which must provide the type of adult study best fitted to its need.

Such efforts are encouraging to people who think that an educated voting public is one of our biggest assets. Adults are now the most numerous part of our population. We are self-governing citizens of the mightiest nation in the world. Great decisions on public questions must be made in the next few years—decisions which will affect the whole world. Immediate action which will provide adequate education as a basis for these decisions is, therefore, urgently needed.

## "Today's Peripatetic Scholars," by Beulah Amidon, *Survey Graphic*.

Over 20,000 young people from foreign countries studied in American universities during the past year. This figure was an increase of 6,000 students over the 1946-47 enrollment. A large group came from Asia, Latin America, and certain countries of Europe. Others came from Canada, Newfoundland, Africa, the Caribbean, and our own possessions—Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. There were no Russian students.

This large number of young people, eager to visit and study in America, is further evidence of the fact that they not only wish to know us, but are also anxious to further international understanding.

American students are likewise, studying abroad. The Veterans Administration now lists over 1,000 institutions in 69 different nations, approved for study under the G. I. Bill of Rights. Fellowships are being given to American students under the Fulbright Act. Our government has about \$8 million available this year to pay the tuition and other expenses of

American students studying abroad.

The Institute of International Education, supported by Carnegie Endowment and the Rockefeller Foundation, helps students with various problems encountered in this educational exchange. It encourages Americans to study in countries whose languages they have learned to speak with some degree of skill. It has also arranged for two converted troopships to carry American students abroad this summer at very low rates.

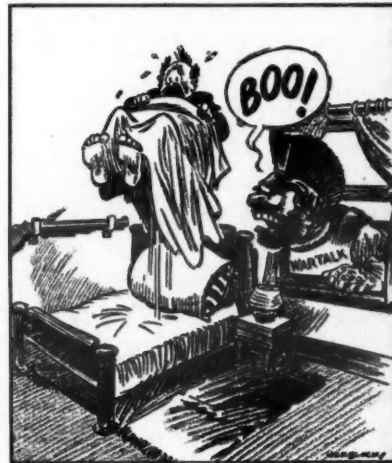
## "The Price of War," by Hanson Baldwin, *Harper's*.

Events of last year, climaxed by the Czechoslovakian coup, have convinced some Americans that war with Russia is inevitable. They believe that we should wage a preventive war against her before she gets the atomic bomb.

It is true that we must oppose aggression. But a clearly stated foreign policy, backed up by economic and political measures designed to rehabilitate the world, is a far cry from war. People thinking in terms of a preventive war have not figured the cost.

What would be the cost of such a war? Even in the air age, geography and distances have meaning. Most of Russia's vital industrial targets are beyond range of bombers now available. Some Russian targets could not be reached in night flights alone, and losses from daytime raids would be terrific.

Atomic bombs alone will not stop Russia. Her first counterattack would be to move into Western Europe which



RECKLESS WAR TALK keeps the world in an unsettled state

will not be able to defend itself at any foreseeable future time. We would therefore hasten conquest of this area by Russia—the very thing we are trying to prevent!

Our objective then would be to eliminate the Russian armies entrenched in Western European nations, but we would not be likely to use the atomic bomb against Paris or The Hague. Such a war would require bases close enough to Russian objectives to permit continuous bombing, and sooner or later we would have to invade the Continent. Victory would be hollow indeed, for the task of policing the vast areas of Russia is almost too great to picture.

War with Russia is not inevitable. Let us back the European Recovery Program for strengthening the West, and maintain our military strength. Let us be realists but not alarmists. We shall not make our way easier by inviting war.



WE HAVE SENT aid to Italy. What is our job in that country now?



# The Story of the Week

## Europe's Needy Schools

Three years after the end of the war, the schools of Europe are still struggling along with the most meager equipment, according to Mrs. Eugene Voit of New York City, who recently returned to this country after visiting many of the schools of England, Holland, France, and Italy. Some villages are even without school buildings, while nearly all schools have varying equipment needs. Assistance is urgent if Europe's children are to receive an adequate education.

Mrs. Voit traveled on her own initiative but consulted with the ministries of education in the war-torn lands and with agencies which are trying to provide assistance to the schools. What makes the problem a particularly difficult one, she says, is that schools have widely differing needs, depending on local shortages and war destruction.

For example, one school in France had good equipment but the children needed soap and towels. An Italian school particularly wanted needles and thread for 450 girls who are learning to sew. Pencils, paper, and such recreational equipment as balls and skip ropes are scarce in many areas.

During her tour abroad, Mrs. Voit made a careful list of supplies which are badly needed in specific schools she visited. The list includes the



17-YEAR-OLD BOB MATHIAS of Tulare, California, recently proved himself to be one of the best athletes in the country. See note on this page.

name of the school principal or of other authorities to whom supplies can be forwarded. Mrs. Voit hopes to have help in aiding these schools. Her address is 114 East 62nd St., New York, N. Y.

## Canada Also Helps

Our northern neighbor—Canada—is expected to play a major part in the European recovery effort during the next few years. Already she has supplied more than 2 billion dollars' worth of postwar credit to the lands on the other side of the Atlantic. In the long run, Canada's total contribution to the rebuilding of Europe may rank next to that of the United States.

The willingness of our neighbor to come to the aid of less fortunate lands is not surprising to those acquainted with the Canadian war record. Canada not only paid in full for lend-lease aid received from the United States, but, in addition, gave more than 4 billion



VOLCANOES may be harnessed to provide electric power for Italian industries

dollars to the Allied cause. This contribution amounted to about \$367 for each Canadian. As a matter of comparison, U. S. lend-lease assistance to other nations totaled about \$326 for every American.

Wheat may well turn out to be Canada's foremost contribution to European recovery. With a population of but 12½ million, Canada raises enough wheat to furnish bread each day for 92 million persons. Other products which may go overseas in increasing amounts include timber, meat, nickel, and various manufactured articles. The nation's industrial facilities tripled during the war years.

## How to Write Congress

To what extent do letters to a congressman on a particular issue influence him in casting his final vote? It depends a great deal on the kind of letter, according to Senator Raymond Baldwin of Connecticut in a recent article in the magazine, *Freedom and Union*.

Letters which impress congressmen most and influence them in making their decisions, are those which are written in simple, informal language and plainly give the writer's personal feelings. The more individualistic the letters are, the more effective they are likely to be. Legislators are interested in knowing how constituents feel new laws will affect them.

On the other hand, Senator Baldwin says that a lawmaker is not likely to pay much attention to mimeographed postcards or letters which differ only in signature. Such communications are apt to indicate that some large pressure group is at work. These printed appeals also make congressmen think that perhaps the senders did not have a deep enough interest in the issue to advance their personal reasons. Brief telegrams which omit detailed arguments are also unlikely to be effective for the same reason.

## Sports Headliners

Seventeen-year-old Bob Mathias of Tulare, California, shares the sports spotlight with the two best baseball teams in the nation. Mathias, who, by winning the national decathlon championship about two weeks ago, has proved himself to be the best all-round athlete in the nation, is now preparing for the Olympic Games where he may win further honors. Meanwhile, in St. Louis, Missouri, the

top baseball stars of the country are now gathering for the annual All-Star game to be played tomorrow.

Observers consider Mathias' feat in winning the grueling decathlon one of the most amazing in sports history. The decathlon consists of 10 track and field events. They include jumping, weight-throwing, sprinting, distance running, and other types of competition. Since the winner must do well in each event, the decathlon is considered the supreme test of all-round athletic ability.

Mathias, who graduated from high school this spring, had taken part in only one decathlon before winning the national championship. His competition came, without exception, from athletes who were older and more experienced. Although he did not finish first in any event, Mathias was among the leaders in each one and ended up with the highest point total.

Tomorrow's All-Star baseball game between the American and National Leagues will give fans their only chance this year to see the nation's best players in action at one time. Except for the managers and pitchers, both teams have been chosen in balloting by the fans of the country. Bucky Harris, manager of the New York Yankees, will direct the American Leaguers, while Leo Durocher, Brooklyn Dodgers' pilot, has charge of the National League nine. Each manager will select his own pitchers.



TOURISTS from the United States have thronged to Europe in great numbers. Those shown here are watching dancers in Bavaria

Among the players who are sure to attract particular attention will be the rival outfield stars, Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox and Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals. Both have been hitting sensationally this year.

## Volcanic Power

The heat of Italian volcanoes is soon to be further harnessed to provide electricity for reviving the nation's war-shattered industry. Expansion of the natural steam plant at Lardarello in central Italy will be undertaken with funds partially furnished by the United States under the European Recovery Program.

At Lardarello great, boiling clouds of steam rush forth from the ground. Some of the steam is converted into electricity which furnishes light and power to homes and industries in neighboring areas. Production of electricity from volcanic steam has been carried on successfully here for many years. Present plans call for a six-fold increase in production.

The natural clefts in the earth in this region presumably lead to the same fierce heat which feeds such well-known volcanoes as Vesuvius and Etna. In recent years engineers have assisted nature by sinking shafts in much the same way that oilmen drive new wells. There has even been talk of boring holes into the side of Mt. Vesuvius to make use of the volcano's steam, but this suggestion has never been carried out.

## Americans in Europe

Europe is now in the midst of its greatest tourist season since the war. Thousands of Americans are for the first time becoming acquainted with the natural beauties and spots of historical interest in Great Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, and other lands of that continent. Many others are revisiting vacation areas which they last saw before the war. The Olympic Games and the battlefields and cemeteries of World War II are drawing large numbers abroad.

To Europe, which is desperately in need of American dollars, the reviving tourist trade is offering an excellent opportunity to build up depleted





FROM THE PRESIDENT'S BALCONY. This is the first picture taken from the new balcony on the south side of the White House. As they sit on the new structure, the President, his family, and friends can enjoy this unrivalled vista across the Ellipse and the grounds of the Washington Monument to the Jefferson Memorial.

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treasuries. To attract visitors from the United States, many countries are carrying out their biggest advertising campaigns since prewar days and offering such special concessions as increased rations. As a result of these efforts and of the natural desire of most U. S. citizens to travel, more than 200,000 Americans are expected to visit Europe this summer—all that can be carried with available shipping.

### Democratic Convention

The national convention of the Democratic Party opens its sessions today in Philadelphia in the same hall where the Republicans held their meetings three weeks ago. Just as the Republicans then attracted the attention of millions of citizens, so will the Democrats this week be in the national spotlight as they choose their candidates for President and Vice President. By radio, newspaper, or television, the proceedings of the convention will be carried to every corner of the country and to the lands overseas.

At this writing, it seems likely that President Truman will receive the Democratic nomination for the office which he now holds. Some delegates have said that they will oppose him, principally because of opposition to his civil rights program.

The names of Supreme Court Justice William Douglas and General Dwight Eisenhower have, among others, been mentioned as possible candidates. However, General Eisenhower has thus far been just as unyielding in his refusal to seek the Democratic nomination as he was earlier to plead that he run as a Republican.

### Berlin Blockade

The recent feat of the United States and Great Britain in flying large quantities of supplies into Berlin is considered the greatest air ferrying operation in peacetime history. The

move became necessary when Russia refused to allow freight to enter the American, British, and French sectors of the city by land routes from the west. A shuttle service of several hundred cargo planes and bombers averted the threat of famine.

Russia has from time to time thrown land blockades around Berlin. Their effectiveness stems, of course, from the fact that the city is entirely surrounded by the Soviet occupation zone of Germany. All traffic and freight destined for the city must cross Russian-occupied territory. Although Soviet troops have had little difficulty in stopping land traffic whenever they wished, air traffic—as recent events have proved—cannot be so easily controlled.

### Pay Raise for Miners

By winning a sizable increase in pay for the members of his union, John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, has again demonstrated why he commands such a loyal following among the nation's coal miners. The raise recently granted amounts to one dollar a day, and brings the base daily pay to about 14 dollars for each miner. Since 1937 the weekly wage for miners has more than tripled.

In addition to the wage boost, the latest contract calls, among other things, for an increase in the welfare-fund royalty from 10 to 20 cents a ton. Some mine owners think that more than 200 million dollars a year may thus be added to their costs. If that estimate is correct, it seems likely that the price of coal may go up by 25 cents to one dollar a ton.

Since many of our major industries are heavy consumers of coal, some feel that the prices of the products or services of these companies may also be forced up. Others, however, pointing out that the threat of a coal strike is definitely ended, say that

many of these industries will be able to boost production to such an extent that they will not find it necessary to raise their charges to consumers.

### Will UN Stay Here?

Where will the United Nations have its permanent headquarters? Although New York was picked some time ago as the site of the world capital, the failure of the recent Congress to grant a loan for erecting buildings there has raised the entire question again.

The choice of the United States as the "home" of the United Nations came originally after John D. Rockefeller, Jr., donated 17 acres of land in New York City in December, 1946, as a site for the UN's permanent headquarters. However, in order to finance the necessary construction program, the world agency asked the United States for a 65-million-dollar loan to be paid back in 32 equal installments. In the recent session of Congress, the Senate approved the loan, but the House did not act on it.

As a result some delegates are said to be in favor of moving the UN permanently to Europe. They point out that most countries there would be less likely than the United States to leave the world organization in the position in which it now finds itself—that of a guest who doesn't know whether it is wanted or not. Those favoring the move also point out that settling the United Nations in Europe—which is hard up for dollars—might attract many tourists there and help to stimulate business.

Others say that the United States is the logical choice for a world capital and that the failure of Congress to pass the loan was intended as no rebuff to the UN. They say that the bill was simply lost in the rush of last-minute legislation, and predict that Congress will approve the loan at its next session.

## Newsmaker

### Marshal Tito

AN examination of the career of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia is of interest in view of the Cominform attack on him (see page 1). The Yugoslav dictator is no recent convert to communism—his whole adult life has been devoted to furthering the movement. In the past few years observers everywhere have regarded him as one of the top-ranking Communists behind the iron curtain.

Tito was born as Josip Broz in 1892 in a tiny village of Croatia, a province of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. The son of peasants, he took up the trade of a metal worker, but at 22 was drafted into the army. In World War I he fought against the Czarist armies of Russia and spent some time in a Russian prison camp. Later Broz joined the Red Army.

Returning to his native land in 1921 with a Russian wife, he became head of the metal-workers' union and a zealous promoter of communism in the newly-formed nation of Yugoslavia. It was probably during this period that he adopted the common Croatian nickname of "Tito."

For the next 15 years the course of Tito's life is a little hazy, but a few facts stand out. He spent some time in prison for political activity and then went underground. As leader of Yugoslavia's Communists, he organized local party groups and traveled widely throughout Europe.

When the Germans overran Yugoslavia in 1941, Tito organized his Partisan fighters. However, he did not strike against the Nazis until Germany ended its pact with Russia and drove into the Soviet Union. During the next four years Tito's underground armies kept more than a dozen German divisions tied up. At the same time Tito and his followers consolidated their political position within Yugoslavia.

Following the war, a "people's republic" replaced the monarchy, King Peter was ousted, and Tito became head of the government. Ties with Russia were strengthened, and Tito seemed to be leading the march down the communist pathway. It now appears that he is out of step.

The Yugoslav leader is of medium height with a solid build. Many have remarked on his striking resemblance to the late Nazi official, Hermann Goering.



Dictator of Yugoslavia

ACME





AMERICAN SAILORS in a Yugoslavian port. The tars are not taking part in the current Balkan crisis. When this picture was taken, they were on a training cruise in the Mediterranean

## Trouble for Russia in the Balkans

(Concluded from page 1)

weaken his power in Yugoslavia. Tito warned Russia that his country would discuss the dispute on a "basis of equality," but that neither he nor the Yugoslav people would be told what to do by Moscow.

Tito later urged Bulgaria and Albania to join Yugoslavia in forming a Balkan League, and he indicated that his nation was willing to cooperate with nations of the West on a basis of equality. Both steps, if taken, would meet Russian resistance.

These charges and countercharges have created widespread discussion. They are the first concrete signs to indicate an open split between Russia and any of her satellites. Is this development the beginning of a movement to weaken Soviet power in an area which Russia has dominated since World War II?

Few observers believe that any opposition to Russia on a large scale will develop at the present time. The *New York Times*, however, sees in the mounting fight a possibility that the tide of Soviet power is turning. As Communism spreads itself farther and farther, the *Times* says, it is increasingly faced with the deep-seated patriotisms and religious feelings of the peoples Russia tries to dominate. Such feelings, the *Times* continues, have wrecked all previous efforts by one power to rule Europe, and they are proving to be a source of weakness for the communist effort as well.

### Yugoslav History

It might have been expected that a break in the ranks of Russia's satellite nations would have come in Yugoslavia. The country's people, like those of other Balkan states, are strongly nationalistic. While they have often been ruled by foreign powers, they have always fiercely resisted such domination.

Yugoslavia became a nation only at the end of World War I. At that time, several provinces of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire were combined with the kingdom of Serbia to form

this comparatively small Slavic state.

The country's early years of freedom were turbulent. First of all, the nation was almost immediately beset by quarrels with her neighbors. Italy could not forget that the Allies of World War I had promised her the Dalmatian coast on the east side of the Adriatic Sea. When this promise was not fulfilled, and Dalmatia became part of Yugoslavia, Italy directed her displeasure at the new state. The Italians took the port of Fiume, in the north, from the Yugoslavs, but they lost the city when it was made a free port.

Hungary nursed a grievance against the new kingdom because it held areas where large numbers of Hungarians lived. There were clashes with Austria over similar minority problems, and disputes arose with Greece and with Romania.

At home there was more trouble. The Yugoslav population was made up primarily of three tribal groups—the Croats, the Serbs, and the Slovenes. Alexander, regent of the Serbs, had been made the ruler of the new nation. Instead of governing Yugoslavia as a federation, according to the original plans, Alexander had established a highly centralized form of government. The Croats and the Slovenes, outnumbered by the Serbs, complained bitterly about conditions. As a result many of their leaders were either jailed or exiled.

By 1929, opposition to the monarch was so intense that King Alexander suspended the country's constitution entirely and became an absolute dictator. In 1934, he was assassinated on a visit to France, and his young son, Peter, became King. Actual power, however, was held by Peter's cousin, Prince Paul, who was to serve as regent while the King was a minor.

Under the new ruler, the internal dispute was finally settled, but there followed a pronounced change in Yugoslavia's foreign policies. The nation turned away from her old friendship with France and began to strengthen

her ties with the rising Axis powers.

Unfortunately, this new alliance soon proved to be disastrous. World War II had come to Europe, and the Axis armies had conquered many of the nations that bordered on Yugoslavia. While the country's leaders had been willing to cooperate on close terms with the Axis, they wanted to preserve their nation's independence.

For months Yugoslavia lived in a state of fear. Then, in April 1941, the long-expected blow fell. German armies invaded Yugoslavia and within twelve days the nation surrendered. The Nazis gave large sections of Yugoslav territory to Italy, Hungary, and Bulgaria, and prepared to rule the rest of the country through puppet leaders. King Peter, meanwhile, escaped and set up a government-in-exile under Allied protection.

Within the conquered nation, two powerful resistance movements began to emerge. The first to attract world notice was that of General Mihailo-

vitch, a Serb leader. Mihailovitch soon gained the support of the Western Allies. The second of the resistance leaders was Marshal Tito. Tito, a revolutionary schooled in Russia, called for a new government for Yugoslavia as well as for freedom from the Germans.

Soon Tito had a larger following than Mihailovitch, and rivalry between the two leaders was almost as intense as was their fight against the Germans. Russia supported Tito from the beginning of his rise, and eventually Britain and the United States were won over to his side.

### Tito Takes Over

Before World War II was over, Tito had extended his power over all Yugoslavia. As soon as peace came he made quick work of his political rivals. The monarchy was abolished and King Peter returned to exile. Mihailovitch was tried as a war criminal and executed.

According to plans which Marshal Tito then adopted, Yugoslavia was to be remodeled along Russian lines. The country's economic life was to be dominated by the government, and the great estates were to be divided among the small farmers.

For some time it appeared that these plans would be put into effect. The recent barrage of criticism between the Cominform and Tito government, however, indicates that all has not gone according to schedule. The Cominform charges that Tito is encouraging capitalism rather than installing communist policies. Tito denies this accusation, and blames Russia for not giving the aid she promised.

Many observers, commenting on the present situation, point out that Tito is a Communist, but, they say, he is a Yugoslavian Communist. His first loyalty is to his own nation. These observers believe that Tito is willing to cooperate with Moscow, but that he is not willing to have his country dominated by the Soviet Union.

The situation is similar to that which prevailed when the monarchy was ready to work with Hitler, but did not want the Nazis to rule Yugoslavia. Whether history will repeat itself, and the Balkan nation will be brought absolutely under foreign control, only time will tell. Similarly, time alone will tell whether Tito's stand against the Cominform means a real break in the Russian bloc.

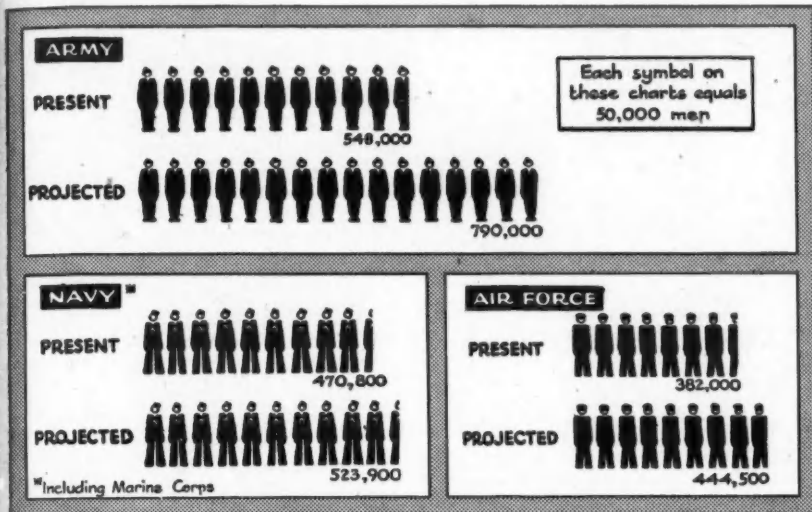


AS IT USED TO BE. Yugoslavians used to give pictures of Russia's Premier Stalin a place beside those of Marshal Tito in their parades. In this year's May Day parade, however, Stalin was forced into the background.



# Selective Service Machinery Is Oiled Up Again

*Nation's Draft Boards Prepare to Call First Men Early in the Autumn*



THE PRESENT STRENGTH of our armed forces, and the projected size as based on the recent Congressional appropriations

AS the United States embarks on the largest armaments program in its peacetime history, some 4,000 draft boards are preparing to call a quarter of a million young men to the colors.

The draft boards are the local offices of the Selective Service System, which, under the direction of Major General Lewis B. Hershey, inducted 10 million men during the war. When the draft act expired on March 31, the system dissolved, but the enactment last month of a new selective service law caused it to be reassembled—on a somewhat smaller scale than that of war days. Staffed by 8,000 paid workers and 50,000 citizens who contribute their time as a patriotic duty, the draft boards decide which men from their respective communities are to serve in the armed forces.

Under the new law, all males from 18 through 25 must register with their draft boards. Those who have passed their 19th birthdays will be subject to call at any time after September 22.

The order in which the men will be chosen is not to be determined by drawing numbers from a goldfish bowl as it was during the war. Men will be called according to their age groups and their birth dates within the groups. Those selected will serve 21 months. But 18-year-olds who enlist for one year will not be drafted after they become 19.

Since only about 250,000 draftees are needed to bring the forces up to strength by next July 1, most able-bodied men of draft age will not be called. All veterans, except those who served for very short terms, are exempt. So are men who enlisted in the National Guard or the Organized Reserves before the new draft act was signed by the President.

## Many Deferments

Men who are married or who support dependents will be deferred at present. So will men who are engaged in certain important kinds of work. High school students will be deferred until they reach the age of 20, and college students until the end of the school year.

Nearly all the draftees will be assigned to the Army. The Navy needs comparatively few recruits, for it plans no great increase in its ship strength. The Air Force, also, will

require few additional men during the next year or so, for its projected expansion to 70 regular operating groups will be made very gradually. Both the Navy and the Air Force can fill their ranks with volunteers.

Many people wonder why the Army can't do the same thing. It tried to, but even an intensive recruiting campaign coupled with all sorts of inducements failed to produce the necessary number of enlistments. It seems that a career in the armed forces appeals to only a relatively small number of Americans, and of this number many choose the Navy or the Air Force instead of the Army.

But voluntary enlistment did make our Army the largest of the three defense forces and the largest peacetime volunteer army any nation has ever raised. Even so, it remained under strength by more than a quarter of a million men. That deficit will now be made up by draftees plus whatever volunteers can be obtained.

What will the Army do with its new men? Some of them will be sent to Germany, Japan, and Korea to replace soldiers whose enlistments have expired. Others will be assigned as replacements in the United States and its possessions. But the bulk of the men drafted in the coming 12 months will be used in creating a new fighting force.

When our Army demobilized after the war, it managed to retain quite a few men in uniform, but it had almost nothing that could be called a combat force. With occupation and garrison troops scattered far and wide over the globe, we lacked—and we still lack—an adequate striking force to use if war should threaten.

This autumn, as the drafted men pour in, the Army will begin to build up its emergency fighting power. "By the end of 1949," says Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall, "we expect to have a mobile striking force of 12 complete Regular Army divisions and six National Guard divisions. [The National Guard is made up of volunteer civilian soldiers who train on a part-time basis. Drafted men, of course, will serve with the Regular Army.]

"These 18 divisions are to be fully trained as promptly as possible. They are to be equipped and weaponed to the maximum extent permitted by available supplies. Our plan contemplates a striking force ready to go into immediate action in the case of emergency, and this force will be the nucleus of the new Army."

The draftee, therefore, is going to play an important part in the nation's defense. To prepare him for that part, the Army will lose no time in giving him the training he needs.

## Basic Training

First of all, he will be sent to the training division nearest his home. There he will be issued his uniform and equipment and assigned a bunk in a wooden barracks. Instructors—most of them war veterans—will keep him busy with drills, classes, toughening exercises, rifle marksmanship, and work around the barracks, and he will soon learn to appreciate the extra-heavy meals which the Army provides for its rookies.

After from eight to 13 weeks of basic training, the draftee will be sent to a unit. He may go overseas for occupation duty, but, as we have pointed out, he is more likely to be assigned to the expanded mobile striking force—half of which is to be stationed in the United States.

Many draftees will be given assignments for which their civilian occu-

pations seem to fit them. But the Army needs riflemen and gunners more than clerks or painters, so most new men will find themselves learning jobs which are entirely outside their previous experience.

Nevertheless, the alert and industrious draftee will be able to influence his fate to a certain extent. In the matter of promotion, for example, he will find himself on an even footing with the volunteers. Like them, he will have an opportunity to apply for admission to an Officer Candidate School and a chance to convince his commanding officer that he should be permitted to go. Upon graduation from OCS, he will be given a commission as a second lieutenant either in the Regular Army or the Organized Reserves.

The draftee will find at once that life in the Army is not "all work and no play." He will usually be free on



WHITE IN AKRON BEACON-JOURNAL  
"The New Look"

weekends and in the evening, and if he wishes he may go on pass to the nearest town. But Army posts are well equipped for recreation, and in most places soldiers are not dependent upon civilian communities for their diversions.

On the post a man may go to the movies, take part in sports, borrow books from the library, or work with a musical or dramatics group. And there is always a Service Club to which he can go to relax, play games, and write letters.

Like his buddy, the volunteer, a draftee will be granted furloughs to the amount of 30 days a year. These furloughs will give him a chance to go home now and then.

Men who are seriously interested in continuing their education while in the Army can pursue their studies after duty hours. The Army offers courses in a wide variety of subjects, and these courses are, in general, accepted for credit by civilian schools and colleges.

There is one course which every soldier is expected to take, whether he is a draftee or a volunteer. Army regulations require each unit to devote one period a week to the discussion program prepared by the Troop Information and Education Division. This program focuses attention on the responsibilities of citizenship and the significance of service in the armed forces. The Army wants every man to realize that in performing military service he is carrying out one of the citizen's most important duties.



NEARLY ALL of the drafted men will be taken by the Army

SIGNAL CORPS



## Science News

The New York International Airport, located at Idlewild on Long Island, is the world's largest airport. Officially opened early this month, it is located on a 4,900-acre base built on white sand which is held down by beach grass. Authorities look forward to the day when the gigantic airport will be operating more than 1,000 flights a day. Some predict that in a few years there will be a landing or a take-off every twenty-four seconds.

Three runways are now completed—one of them over 9,000 feet long. Three additional ones will be finished soon. An instrument-approach runway will also be completed in the near future. The airport has extremely powerful lighting. All-weather landing lights flash across the runway. It is hoped that by 1955 there will be over 17 miles of runways to accommodate the 60,000 passengers expected to use the airport each day.

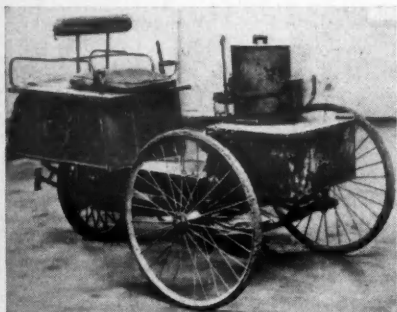
★ ★ ★

Medical researchers report the production of two powerful new drugs. "Thenurone" will help to control the convulsions suffered by epileptics. "Khellin," extracted from a plant growing in the Middle East, has proved effective in treating various forms of heart disease.

Radioactive iodine is also being used successfully in treating goiter. Previously, other medicines have given only temporary relief, and an operation has usually been necessary to effect a permanent cure.

★ ★ ★

Another important use has been found for the lightweight plastic called "Lucite." Manufacturers are now able to make wash basins and sinks from this material. Lucite is resistant to chemicals and hard use, and strong



ACME

**OLDEST AUTO?** This three-wheeled automobile is reported to be the oldest in America. It was built in Bouton, France, in 1888, and will be exhibited at the Railroad Fair which opens in Chicago on July 20. The car burned coke and was powered by steam.

household cleaners are not necessary to keep the plastic fixtures gleaming. They may be cleaned with ordinary soap and water.

★ ★ ★

Scientists are working on new safety gadgets to reduce home accidents. An electric socket which will not give a shock, even though a curious child should put his finger into the socket, is one of these devices. A new gas stove has a removable key controlling a shut-off valve. The valve cuts off the gas to all parts of the stove except to the pilot light, so that children turning on the burners will not be injured by escaping fumes or by a sudden burst of flame.



YUGOSLAV FARMING METHODS are still in a primitive stage

## Yugoslavia's People

Nation Is "Melting Pot" of Slavic Groups That Have Worked Hard, but Have Known Only Poverty and Privation

SINCE its establishment as an independent nation after World War I, Yugoslavia has been a "melting pot" of many different nationalities. It was formed by uniting the older kingdoms of Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, and other regions formerly under Austrian rule.

"Yugo" means "south," and the name Yugoslavia therefore means "South Slav Country." This distinguishes its people from the Czechs, Poles, Russians and other Slavic groups who live farther north.

Three groups make up the bulk of the Yugoslav population—Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. But there are also Bulgarians, Greeks, Turks, Albanians, and others. They speak many different languages and dialects, and follow different religious faiths. They have frequently quarreled and fought among themselves.

Yugoslavia's chief towns and cities are the "capitals" of her various nationality groups. In the northwest is Zagreb, the center of the province of Croatia. Sarajevo at the geographical center of the country is the principal city of Bosnia, and is famous for the part it played in the outbreak of World War I. Belgrade, on the Danube River in the northwestern part of the country, is the chief city of Serbia as well as the capital of Yugoslavia.

Describing Belgrade and its people, a foreign correspondent recently wrote as follows for the *New York Times Magazine*:

"Belgrade is, on the surface, a colorful mixture of peoples and tongues. There are 'shiptars' in white caps and rags who have come from Albania to cut wood. There are peasant women wrapped in three or four layers of shawls. There are men wearing tight-fitting breeches and slippers with curled-up toes which serve as reminders of the five centuries of Turkish occupation.

"Nonetheless, Belgrade is a dull and dismal city. The two restaurants where foreigners can go are the best in town, but neither would be considered even third class in any Western European capital. The food is well served but badly cooked.

"The shops are pitifully bare. There is a small amount of women's clothing available, but it looks as though it were made out of sailcloth. Some shops are showing shoes costing the equivalent of \$20 to \$60.

"The average wage for laborers is 4,000 dinars, or \$80 a month; office workers receive 3,500 dinars. Accordingly, the average man cannot afford to buy goods even when they are available."

The great majority of Yugoslavia's people do not live in Belgrade or in any of the other cities. They are not city dwellers but hard-working farmers who cultivate small patches of land. Their standard of living is far below that of farm families in northern and western Europe.

This is partly due to the scarcity of good farm land and partly to the lack of modern farm tools, machinery, and fertilizer. Thousands of Yugoslav farmers still cultivate their land with old-fashioned wooden plows. Many of them do not own a single horse or cow. They manage to grow only enough to feed themselves and their families.

Illiteracy has been widespread for generations, but during the past few years efforts have been made to teach the people to read and write. Education for young children is compulsory. While they learn their "abc's" the children are also taught to believe in communist ideas.

As a result there is a great deal of enthusiasm among the young people for the country's Five-Year Plan of building and development. Older students have joined volunteer "work brigades" to help construct highways, railroads, and workers' homes.

For generations the people of Yugoslavia have known little but poverty and tyranny. They have had no experience with democracy as we in the United States know it. Their present government allows no political freedom.

But the Yugoslavs are a proud, independent, and freedom-loving people. They have fought bitterly against oppressive rulers in the past and have not been easily conquered.

## Study Guide

### Vice Presidency

1. What has Governor Dewey said that he intends to do about the Vice Presidency if he is elected to the nation's highest office in November?
2. What is the Vice President's one duty according to the Constitution? When does he succeed to the Presidency?
3. Under what conditions does a Vice President vote in the Senate?
4. How was the Vice President chosen in the early years of our history?
5. How is he chosen now?
6. What considerations enter into the choice of a candidate for the second office of the nation?
7. Name three Vice Presidents who have succeeded to the Presidency.
8. What did President Harding do to strengthen the Vice Presidency?

### Discussion

1. What do you think might be an important result if steps were taken to make the Vice Presidency a more important office? Explain.
2. Can you suggest duties not listed in this article that might be given to the Vice President?

### Yugoslavia

1. Describe two events of recent weeks which have indicated that relations between Russia and Yugoslavia were not as smooth as they might be.
2. What accusations were made against Yugoslavia in a statement by the Cominform? What is the Cominform?
3. What reply was made by Marshal Tito?
4. When did Yugoslavia become a nation?
5. Briefly discuss early quarrels the country had with its neighbors.
6. What difficulty soon arose inside the new nation? What was the outcome of this trouble?
7. Describe the relations that existed between Yugoslavia and the Axis powers at the beginning of World War II.
8. What nation occupied this Balkan country during the war?
9. Briefly describe Marshal Tito's rise to power.

### Discussion

1. What do you think might be the possible outcome of the quarrel between the Cominform and the Tito government? Explain your answer.
2. In your opinion, should the western powers take any part in this quarrel? Give your reason.

### Miscellaneous

1. What may turn out to be Canada's foremost contribution to European recovery?
2. According to Senator Baldwin of Connecticut, what are some of the characteristics of a letter which is likely to influence a congressman in making up his mind how to vote?
3. What source is being used in Lardarello, Italy, to provide more electricity for reviving industry in that area?
4. Name two people—in addition to President Truman—whose names have been mentioned as possible candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination.
5. What recent accomplishment of John L. Lewis once more demonstrates why he has so many loyal followers among the nation's coal miners?
6. Why has the question of the location of UN's permanent headquarters once more been raised after it had apparently been settled more than a year ago?
7. How did Tito come into prominence in Yugoslavia during World War II?
8. What international disagreement recently resulted in the greatest peacetime air ferrying operation?

### Pronunciations

Josip Broz—yō'sip brōz  
Croatia—Krō-ay'shu  
Mihailovitch—mī-hī'lō-vich  
Sarajevo—sā'h'rah'yeh-vō  
Tito—tē'tō  
Zagreb—zah'greh